the enquiry of the Senator from New York, as to whethe enquity of the Schalled use of successfully or not, he was not prepared to answer now; but if the bill submitted an amendment to make it imperative on the he was not provided by passed over, the information, no doubt, could States to adopt the district system, each district to rehtnined.

further remarks by other gentlemen, Mr. TRESTON said that the reason why the cost of manufacturing these arms at Harper's Ferry appeared extravagant was obvious. From the vicinity of the estaument to the War Department all experiments suggested to the Ordnance Department were, necessarily, ide there, while the general result was merely so Lanv arms manufactured.

Mr. KING could only observe that, after all that had been said, his views remained unchanged. The hunt- appropriately for discussion. ers, who had fired the rifles, would as soon be shot at as shoot them. For himself, he never had one, as he had doubts whether it could be used beneficially. On his motion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM THE STATE TO THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide further

remedial justice in the courts of the U. States.

Mr. BERRIEN, as the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, stated the objects of the bill, and addressed the Senate for nearly two hours in its support. The bill authorizes either of the Justices of the Susteme Court of the U. S., or a judge of any district the instance of the U. S. for or on account of any act done under or by virtue of the Constitution, or any tracts of the U. S., or under color thereof, or or on account of any act done or omitted under any uthority, title, privilege, protection, or to the grave .- Nat. Int. up or claimed under the same or color on account of any act done or omitted ed right, title, authority, privilege, protion set up or claimed, or under the ns, or under the commission, order, or saucga State or sovereignty, or color thereof the writ, and due proof of the notice of the said proceeding to the Attorney netal or other officer prosecuting the pleas of th uslice or judge shall proceed to hear the if, upon hearing the same, it shall appear discharge such prisoner or prisoners acordingly, but if it shall appear that judgment or disht not to be rendered, the prisoner or primy decision an appeal may be taken to the Circuit burt of the U.S. for the district in which the cause ard, and from the judgment of that Court to the Supreme Court of the U. S , on such terms as the judge it prescribe; and pending such proceedings or ap-, and until final judgment be rendered therein, and after final judgment of discharge in the same, any proeding against said prisoner or prisoners, shall be

Mr. CHOATE submitted an amendment to strike out the word or (as italicised in the above paragraph) and insert: "and in all cases of any prisoner or prison. ers in juil or confinement where he, she, or they being bjects or citizens of a foreign State, and domicile therein, shall be committed or confined, or in custody, der or by any authority or law, or process founded thereon, of the U.S., or any one of them The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. BUCHANAN obtained the floor, and on his mo-

deemed pull and void

ton the further consideration of the bill was postponed nami Friday next. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CHARLES BROWN presented seven memori a's from two hundred and fourteen citizens of Philadel-

plus, praying for a protective tariff.

Mr. W.E.L.E.R. asked permission to present a series of resolutions from Ohio in relation to the Giddings

Mr STANLY objected. Mr. WELLER moved a suspension of the rules for

its recention, but the motion was negatived.

The bigues then resolved itself into the Committee le on the State of the Union, (Mr. ALLEN

on which his speech was based. WHITE of Indiana, advocated a smaller ratio

that fixed upon by the committee, because it left a which was not only unjust to the smaller States, rethren of the South. Now, he wished of the fractions to be equal; but, if they of fall any where, let them fall on the large States, h were the more able to support them. By poeratic character of this House; and he

The state of the wide of the state of the st

ent fitto-with the view of reducing the House to and a size as would enable it to transact the public buth efficiency and despatch.

Mr. POPE advocated a small ratio and a large repre-

The question was then taken on Mr. Briggs's amendto the amendment; the proposition was to fix the at 60,500, which Mr. Atherton proposed to amend oduting 53,875, and this amendment Mr. Briggs es a to amend by striking out 53,885, and insert-The amendment to the amendment was 4 to by a majority of 80 to 72-taken by tellers. The question then recurred on the amendment as

Mr. EVERETT submitted his proposition of which had before given notice to provide a mode of repre-

EVERETT said he had submitted his propoin blank, for the purpose of presenting the prinbe adopted, it would be easy to settle what the is should be afterwards. This proposition emthe only constitutional principle of distribution, the only constitutional principle of distribution, be understored from it would, in his opinion, be understored from day to day, until company of the James River and Linear Company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at an at the agent of the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at an at the agent of the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at an at the agent of the said company, do hereby certify, that James River and Kanawha Company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at an at the agent of the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at an at the agent of the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained, which the obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company, do hereby certify, that James Pearce, whose had not be obtained at the said company at the said company at the said compan any departure from it would, in his opinion, be un-Utilizable it embraced the representation of fracis be done. It was obvious that a perfect proporand to get the nearest that could be obtained, which

could the nearest that could be obtained, which age to the nearest that could be obtained, which age to the same and made, to show the justice to the same that this proposed.

WISE observed that this proposition amounted thing more than a proposition to have fractions ented; and did he believe in the policy of aggretepresentation, instead of federal representation, as subjects of importance touching their interests will be submitted to the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, DAN. F. CARR, Secretary.

April 29 fr WISE observed that this proposition amounted nothing more than a proposition to have fractions ed. As, however, he believed that this Government was essentially federal in every feature; that it

Mr. BENTON, as an old member of the Military | tleman from Vermont was rejected. The question then | Committee, said that they had always made favorable | recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from New | minutee, said that the gentleman from New horts in relation to this matter on the information rereports in relation to time at of War. With regard to taken by tellers, was 90 in the offirmative, and 50 in the ceived from the Department of War. With regard to taken by tellers, was 90 in the offirmative, and 50 in the negative; making the number 50,179. Mr. HALSTED, from the Committee of Elections

turn one representative,
Mr. ATHERTON raised a question of order. He

did not conceive that the amendment could be deemed The CHAIR decided the amendment to be in order Mr. UNDERWOOD made some suggestions tending

to show that the amendment would conflict with the powers of the State Legislatures. Mr. COLQUITT suggested the propriety of with drawing the amendment until it could come up more

Mr. HALSTED refused to withdraw it. Mr. COLQUITT spoke in apposition to the amendment, and moved so to amend it as to exempt Georgia from its operation

Mr. J. CAMPBELL spoke in favor of the amendment and in favor of the district system, which he

deemed the most Demecratic.

The debate was continued by Mr. THLLNGHAST,
Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GAMBLE, and
Mr. FILLMORE. The committee then rose without taking any question, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1842. The bill authorizes ether of the Justices of the Senie Court of the U. S., or a judge of any district The Funeral of Mr. Lawrence took place yesterday, get of the U. S., or issue a writ of habeas corpus in all from the House of Representatives, in the order preof any prisoner of prisoners in jail or confinement scribed by the Committee of Arrangements. The renity by the Rev. Mr. Tuston. The day was rainy and In consequence of the Funeral, no business was yes

terday done in either House of Congress.

THE VISIT TO THE STEAMSHIPS - On Friday the two Houses of Congress adjourned over to Monday, to avail themselves of the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy to visit the steamships Misscuri and Mississipp, which lay about a mile from the Arsenal, at of "smart young midshipmen," many of them perhaps to be our future commodores, were in readiness to convey the President of the U.S., the Heads of the Deit shall be the duty of the justice or judge partments, a large preportion of the members of Conscene of attraction. A more propitious day could not

of the approach of the President of the United States, a glorious victory will it be! quick succession. Music again succeeded, and its their course, and are willing to abide their issue der of the deafening cannon. The Mississippi was not neglected -she also received a visit, and acknowledged the honor by a salute.

All who were congregated upon this occasion expressed their admiration of the systematic, prompt, and efficient manner in which the vessels were conducted, rious, we shall improve it. If defeated, we shall be and of the polite and gentlemanly treatment extended the last to yield-among the first to rally. We shall to them by the commanding officers. [Madisonian, April 25.

BOT The Rev. Samur. J. Cassers, of Norfolk, will preach in the 1st Presbyterian Church (Dr. Plumer's) to night, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, and every night for a week.

TO THE PUBLIC.
MONTAGUE'S, 18th April, 1812. of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. ALLEN in the Chair,) and proceeded with the consideration of the apportionment bill.

Mr. COOTER, of Georgia, resumed his speech, in which he was interrupted yesterday by a motion to rise, and proceeded with his illustration of the tabular statements of Professor McKoy, of Franklin College,

all and myself, at the house of my brother, when I went in to the heave of him. Mr. B. asked me where I was going! Implied, said) are about to propose to merge Distribution into a Montague's, with my niece, to see Dr. McCabe respecting her test. Mr. B. replied, that he would advise me not to let him test. Mr. B. replied, that he would advise me not to let him would be better to create a 6 or a 3 per cent. stock of the Mr. Mr. B. replied, the month. I asked him why? He would be better to create a 6 or a 3 per cent. stock of 200 millions, guarantied upon the public lands, and dis-

Stockholders.	Residence.	No. of Shures,	Principal Unpand.	Interest to Side May, 1812.	Total.
W. Anderson,dec.	Richmond.	100	7,600 00	1,993 00	9,593 00
William Beale,	Do.	5	280 00	67 40	347 40
John H. Boyd,	Do.	10	560 00	134 80	694 89
Eliza M. Crew,	Do.	20	1,120 00	269 60	1,339 60
Lewis A. Collier,	Do.	à	495 0	142 46	637 46
John A. Hicks.	Ito.	5	20 (4	3 90	23 90
Archelaus Hughes	Do.	15	647, 847	147 9	795 74
James O. Maher,	Do.	5	485 0	138 3	623 32
lames Malone,	De.	50	253 00	47 5	300 51
Wm. O. Moody,	Ho.	1	81 60	21 67	102 67
Jan G. Mosby, jr.,	Do.	5	485 00	135 32	623 3
Price Parcels,	Do.	20	1,840 00	515 16	2,355 10
Miles Macon,	Hanover.	15	975 34	243 69	1,219 03
Charles M. Kean,	Goochland.	5	460 00	128 57	588 57
J. Thompson, jr.,	De.	2	112 00	26 9n	138 96
Joseph Watkins,	Do.	20	6:20 00	134 0	754 00
Julius R. Mays,	Fluvanna.	1	99.00	18 45	127 48
John Noel,	Do.	2	12 06	1 90	13 95
W. Timberlake,	Do.	10	70.81	9306	80 47
Maria G. Adams,	Albemarle.	2	198 00	56 9-	251 98
John Rogers, dec.	Do.	10	560 60	134 86	604 80
Lee W. Harris,	Nelson.	40	505 GH	164 09	9.9 02
Benj, Camden,	Amherst.	4	20.00	3 78	23.78
Thus, N. Fabank,	110.	10	870 00	208 35	1,108 35
Isone W. Walker,	Do.	7	339 41	17.95	417 36
Edward W Sims,	Buckingham.	.8	86 40	15 63	195 63
John W. Toney,	Du.	10	243 75	51 00	294 80
Samuel Walker,	Do.	10	310 0	64.55	374 55
Benj P. Walker,	Do.	10	110 06	19 55	199 55
Geo. M. Harding,	Powhatan.	10	100 00	19.5	149 50
F. Sydner,	Lynchburg.	1.7	210 00	45 15	955 15
J. McDowell, jr.,	Rockbridge.	10	560 00	131 8	694 80
James Paxton,	Do.	5	280 0	67 4	347 40
D. E. Moore,	Do.	3	15 00	2 84	17 84
Henry G. Barker,	Botetourt.	2	138 (0)	56 97	251 97
John Moore,	110.	4	50 57	7.80	
George Itelong,	Do.	5	25 00	4 75	
G. W. Wilson,	10.	5	13.00	18 00	98 00
Wm. McDaniel,	Montae.	2	132 66		165 16
Richard Thomas,	Do.	5	100 66	91.03	121 00
Wm. M. Harris,	Brooklyn, N.Y.	10	600 00	165 80	825 80
Henry Parrish,	New Orleans.	5	302.5	138 32	376 75
Ro. R. Robinson.	Do.	5	485 00		6 3 39
Re. M. Patterson,	Philadelphia,	15	1,455 00	415 97	1,870 97

If the sales be not completed on the first day, they will be con-If the sales he not completed, tinued from day to day, until completed.

JAMES PEARCE, Agent.

NOTICE .- To Stockholders of the Richmond and

was based on State well, and not on the aggregate will elike people, he should go for the federal, and not for the aggregate representation.

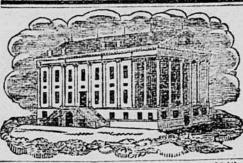
Mr. CHARLES BROWN opposed the amendment as impracticable.

Alter a brief conversation between Mr. EVED COT.

Alter a brief conversation between Mr. EVED COT. as impracticable.

After a brief conversation between Mr. EVERETT road free of charge.

JNO. WILLIAMS, Clerk and Treasurer.
117-14



RICHMOND, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1842.

Virginians! The true issue Now is, Clay or no Clay There is no mistake about it. The Federalists are go ing for him-with all his heresies. The Federalists

and ACT. Yesterday was the day of the General Election in Virginia. The day was fine, though cool—and we take for granted, that none of the polls was kept courses. A few days will bring us returns sufficient to decide the fate of the contest. The result is, of course, uncertain. But we hope for the best. All spe culation, however, is now idle, since the facts will so promptly speak for themselves. We shall lose from the culation, however, is now idle, since the facts will so promptly speak for themselves. We shall lose from the influence of the towns. Residence is not, as it ought to be, a qualification of the right of voting—and the Whigs in our Cities have spread their power over the surrounding country, by the small freeholds they have purchased, and the surreptitious suffrage which they claim in incorporated factories. Richmond has, of course, poured all her chivalry into the field—and the Richmond Whig of Wednesday morning called them to arms, and boasted of the power which they possessgloomy, in harmony with the feelings of all who attended the remains of their lamented friend and associate to the grave.—Nat. Int. to arms, and boasted of the power which they possessed, of modifying the results in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Petersburg, Louisa, Hanover, Caroline, and Stafford .the Metropolis, in the State Elections. But we have had two other difficulties to encounter in the present Greenleaf's Point. At twelve o'clock on Saturday contest—one is, the claim of rival candidates in our therefore, a large number of boats under the direction own ranks. We are afraid, that the exertions of the every instance, succeeded—and that we are destined to lose in this respect. Henceforth, let no man be trusted, who has looked more to his own interests, than to the sucgress, and the invited guests, to the gay and novel cess of our great and glorious cause. But the most serious obstacle we have been compelled to encounter, is have been selected-there was a pleasant breeze from the new Humbug of the Whigs-the Distribution questhe Southwest, and the sky was beautifully clear. The surrounding view was truly pleasant to the eye—the eering hobby—the trick, which they have employed to the month of May is come and gone." star-spangled banner floated upon the air in almost delude the people. When pressed on the score of their every direction, and upon the margin of the Potomac principles or their measures-they generally blink appeared the hills and the stately trees, and the shrub-bery, clothed in the habiliments of welcome Spring, They have plied this humand on the bosom of the river itself rede mjestically the steamers of war.

The company first visited the Missouri, and had scarcely finished their examination of the several for, no elections have taken place in the other States, apartments of the vessel, her machinery, guns, &c., whose Legislatures have decided against the Distribubefore a shout was heard from the sailors, who had tion. We believe, that we shall succeed in spite of this manned the yards of the two ships, to thus give notice insidious measure, and these outrageous humbugs-and who was accompanied by the head's of the Depart- will be a most inglorious and disgraceful triumph to their Jury law. And when the Democrats of the North, ments, and several of the officers of the Army and the our opponents. We confess, for one, that we would the "true allies of the South," have manifested a strong He soon approached the Missouri, and, upon rather lose the State, than secure it by swallowing this disposition to stand by us, the Whig presses in the South his embarkation, the marine band struck up "Hail Co- monster. The Democratic Convention took the proper lumbia;" and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in and lofty ground upon the question. We approved sweet sounds afforded a delightful contrast to the thun- er than sacrifice any of the great principles of the Republican party, we would submit to a temporary defeat. We preserve at all events that manly bearing, and that meral force, which would enable us, to renew our exertions, and to redeem our defeat.

We are prepared, then, for either fortune. If victomaintain our indomitable spirit-maintain our State Rights principles-fly again the illustrious flag of '99meet the issue which must now be made up-and strike boldly at H. Clay, the Federal candidate, and his Federal followers. Whigs no longer-let them no longer humbug the People by a name. They are Federalists-Federalists to all intents and purposes - Federalists in prin-ciple - Federalists in measures - Federalists of the Hamilton stamp. He went for a latitudinous construc-tion of the Constitution—so do they. He strove for a National Bank—so do they. He went for encouraying manufactures by a protective Tariff—so do Clay and his allies. He went for an extravagant Government -for a funded debt-for a momed power-so do they. -He went for an Assumption of the State Debtscial circle, it becomes my imperative duty to lay before the pub-the following statement of all that occurred in relation to this after, in order that they may be emphish associated in the process of the Public Lande, which is but another form of the Tariff-and another form too of Assumption. Mr. Pope of Kentucky-and many of the Whig presses, He would be better to create a b or a 3 per cent, stock of then 200 millions, guarantied upon the public lands, and distinct tween State Rights and latitudinous construction. It The Fund years into the State 1. For every distinct the state 1. For every distinct the state 1. For every distinct the state 1.

at this time of writing, (2 o'clock of Thursday,) we may lose Petersburg and shall gain Hanover. We should deeply deplore the loss of Petersburg and her able and honest Delegate Wallane—but the information, which we received for the first time on Wednesday, and very much to our surprise, induces us to fear that the chances there are against us. If we have fulled, it is the Rich.

of Chesterfield may say, "Veni, ridi, rici." A more signal defeat could not have befallen the Whig party, signal defeat could and we think that their voice here will never be again

raised. The polls stood at the close: For Hancock 217 Patteson Hancock's majority 939 Cox (for Senate) 462 Scattering Oh! that old Virginia may be safe. Yours, truly,

ABOLITION TREASON—in the egg.
The Boston Liberator (Garrison) of the 22d April, displays the cloven hoof. It confesses that the Abolitionists have gone on from one step to another, until they are about to plunge into the abyss of treason. That fanatic Journal says, "that at the annual meeting of the Abolitionists, to be held in New York, on the will now shape every thing by that end. Judge ye, 11th of May, the chief measure which will be brought forward for discussion will be the 'Repeal of the Ame rican Union'-a separation of the North from the South -and that they will not yield the subject 'until the county has mentioned to us two circumstances, wh chare grand rallying point be accomplished or slavery cease worthy of being recorded. He says, the earliest Spring to pollute our soil." "The crisis demands it," says the Liberator, "for the Rubicon must now be passed, or pation and a dissolution of the Union (it says) can no is to say, the present Spring is a fortnight earlier than longer be avoided:

out their principles 'without concealment and without compromise.''

To this complexion have the fanatics come at last.—

"It exhibits them (says the N. Y. Herald) in their own habiliments—in their own colors. For several years past these fanatics have held their annual Convention in this city in the month of May, but until the recent assemblage of the World's Convention in London, and the prilgrimage of several British abolitionists to this country, they have never dated to come out openly and country, they have never dated to come out openly and This is a species of influence, to which the yeamen of the country have always been exceed, from the Whigs of past these fanatics have held their annual Convention own ranks. We are alrato, that the exertions of the Republican party to about this nuisance, have not, in propose a REPEAL OF THE UNION. The masks wheat is now out of danger from the fly, and if it escape the rose. Republican party to about this nuisance, have not, in gare now thrown off, and the spectacle will be presented to have used to be a specially as there was a considerable increase in the amounts of a body of men meeting in New York, openly propose a REPEAL OF THE UNION. The masks wheat is now out of danger from the fly, and if it escape the rose, the wheat crop of 1842 will be very abundant in Mu-kingum are now thrown off, and the spectacle will be presented to be used to be posing a dissolution of the present Government, and all the train or evils that will follow such a fatal measure. How the patriotic people of New York will relish the meeting of such a traitorous assemblage in their city,

We have to thank such madmen as Adams and Slade and Giddings, for some of the incitements, which are for which we were indebted to Mr. James Via, who, ir hurrying on his movement. Their madness has en-Northern Wlig) was the first man who presented a petition to dissolve the Union; and J. L. Giddings of Oliio, (a Western Whig.) offered a series of resolutions transparent from root to tip-and though comparativefor the same purpose." We have also to thank Seward (the Whig Governor of New York) who refused to carry out the Constitution, and to deliver the fugitive felons. We have also to thank the Whig Legislature But if we should fail, it of New York for screening our fugitive slaves, underthem-andcharge them with the design of humbugging Standard makes a statement about them, which we must

clamering about the taxes levied upon the silver watch, and the old Farrily Clock, and "the Bank Stock of the widow and orphan," (Heaven save the mark!) whilst

duties Congress will be compelled to impose upon the woollens and cottons and other articles of the poor, to replace this very land fund which they are lavishing

upon the States.

The National Intelligencer, and its copyist of the Richmond Whig, is parading a table of the quotas, which will go to each county in Virginia from the Land and they go for a Distribution of the proceeds of Fund, if distributed among the States-and estimated

the Retrenchment Committee, is looking into the expenses of the Government, and proposing Economical which shows that the annual amount of charge to the mond vote which has defented us. Doubts are expressed about our success in Chesterfield—caused by the circum-

County of Henrico—Mr. Sherwin McRae, (Whig,) re-elected—over John B. Young, Esq.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Hill Carter, (W.,) is elected Senator, in place of Mr. Lyons, (W.)

The contest in Petersburg very close. At five minutes before five, Bolling, (W.,) was eight votes ahead of Wallace, (Dem., and late Delegate.)

In Hanover, the impression is pretty strong, that White (Dem) has beat Bresett (W.) A gain. About half past 5 o'clock Bassett was ahead at Cole Harbor 18 votes—and Guerrant (D.) II ahead of Bryce (W.) At Taylorsville, our last accounts gave Bassett 36 majority—But at Court-house, White was 41 ahead—and at Negrofoot, at 20 minutes past 2, W. 55 ahead.

Le Careling Samuels (the late Democratic candidate)

moved by poles, now by notes, and the introduction England is making rapid strides in the introduction of seems pressing upon of steam vessels of the Marine has recombined the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the North to the interests of the manufacturers of the South. Against this factitious system, the lessons of expenditure of 220 horse power each—making in all seventy additional steam vessels.

The Baltimore American remarks, "We are proceeding in this country more slowly in the great work of building up a steam Navy. The Mississippi and Missi

Dear Sir-In the language of Cosar, the Democrats of steam engines in their application to war vessels." Mr. Wise has exerted himself in behalf of an Iron Frigate to be built by Stevens of New York. The Balarm. It would "like to see our own machinists and shipbuilders here in Baltimore employed by the Go vernment in this business. The white oak timber that grows in our own forests, and along the bay shore, in abundance, might be used. The cost would be much less than for live oak; and if the average duration of a vessel thus built would be no more than ten years, there would still be a great saving." It concludes that "the defence of the Chesapeake is as important to the city of Washington as it is to Baltimore-and the National Government is as directly concerned in it as this com munity is-or any other community to which access

> THE CROPS-and Vegetables. The present Spring is astonishing the natives. Ne ver has there been one more precocious, or one that promises to be more productive. So say the oldest inhabitants. One of the most intelligent observers in this within his recollection was that of 1831-and in that season, the earliest wheat was not in bloom, nor did the earliest he has ever seen. The Compiler has gathered up the signs of the wheat crop, from various re-

ds. The same gratifying intelligence comes to us through our exchange papers from different sections of Ohio; but there is ye

strawberries are beginning to be delicious-Early cab bages have been in market for several days-and we have never seen any asparagus finer, than two bunches connexion with George Carter, (the son of our worth) the Fanatics. "John Quincy Adams, (a and distinglished friend John Carter,) has a nursery of fruits, grape vines, &c., one and a half miles West o Richmond. This asparagus is beautifully white and We have also to thank Seward | w carly in the season, one of the stalks is about ten inches long, and four inches in circumference.

We are happy to learn from the Raleigh Standard. that the Banks of North Carolina intend to resume specie payments on the 2d May (Monday next.) movement is calculated to give a new impulse to the

the South:

The State Taxes—and the Federal Taxes.

The Fineastle Democrat notices the course of the Whigs, who are making a great rout about the low taxes lately imposed by the Legislature of Virginia. Mr Candidate Gallaher of the "Virginia Free Press" is clamoring about the taxes levied upon the silver watch, in the Virginia are founded to them by their nawise Legislature of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and are engaged in the jurchase of cotton in the Southern and Western markets, to endeave to prop a faling credit, thus interfering with the legitic mate husiness of individual enterprise; the very course that hey are following in the footsteps of the United States Bank to unterfering with the legitic mate husiness of individual enterprise; the very course that he with the Louted States Bank to unter run and insalvency—and mate business of individual enterprize; the very course the brought the United States flank to inter ruin and incolvency—an if they should continue long in this unauthorized business, we should not be surprised to see them sink down in the same infa-iny, disgrace and ruin."

> THE "LAST LINK." We are pleased to publish the following from the

We are pleased to plants
Fredericksburg Arena, relative to the progress in adding
the "Last Link" to our line of railread and steam communication between this city and Washington:— [Compiler.

tions upon this subject. It is now the great hobby of Henry Clay and the Federalists. In his reply of the 15th Henry Clay and the Federalists. In his reply of the 15th instant to the Whig members of the New York Legislature, who breached this topic, Mr. Clay comes out broad footed in favor of his old American (or rather say non-American.) Protective system, and then tells them that the translation of the say that the say t that "Free trade is a heautiful vision, existing only in the imagination of philosophers and theorists, and pracwhich has defeated us. Dualts are expressed about our successin Cnesterfield—caused by the circumstances which have attended the nominations in that proposes that the distances be calculated directly, as the contest has been a close one there for the last three years. Last Spring our majority was only 53—and the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the contest has been a close one there for the last three years. Last Spring our majority was only 53—and the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the contest has been a close one there for the last three years. Last Spring our majority was only 53—and the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the contest has been a close one there for the last three years. Last Spring our majority was only 53—and the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the contest has been a close one there for the last three years. Last Spring our majority was only 53—and the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the proposes that the distances he calculated directly, as the propose of the three t pelled by steam.

England is making rapid strides in the introduction per cent. "sacred and inviolate" Compromise act, which Henry Clay introduced in '32, for the express

> hereafter. In the mean time, we recommend to our readers a very able Essay in opposition to the Tariff

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL. CONGRESS-Wednesday.

Senate.—Mr. Allen moved to take up his resolution of Enquiry upon the movements in Rhode Island.—After much debate, the question was had, and the Serate refused to take up the resolution on yeas and nays as follows-yeas 18, nays 20: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Baghy, Buchanan,

Calhoun, Fulton, Henderson, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young-18. Nays-Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayon, Conrad, Cuthbert, Evans, Graham, Hunting

on, Kerr, Mangum, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Simmons, anth of Indiana, Sprague, White and Woodbridge-20. Mr. Allen gave notice that he would on to-morrow

forning renew the motion to take the resolution from the table.

itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Allen in the chair,) and continued the consideration of the apporionment bill. The pending question was the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Halsted] to make the district system imperative on the States, which Mr. Colquitt had moved to amend, by exempting the State of Georgia from its operation. Mr. Stanly contended that Congress possessed the constitutional power to district the States, and he was understood to advocate that system.

power. He was not opposed to either the district or the g. neral ticket system; but it was a matter which rested in the discretion of the States, and he was in faor of leaving it with the States where it rightfully be-

The debate, which was confined to this one branch of the subject-the districting of the States-was continued by Messrs. Garrett, Davis, Colquitt, Arnold, Summers, J. G. Floyd, Houston, and A. Kennedy.— At 4 o'clock, the committee rose and reported progress, and the Hous then adjourned

RHODE ISLAND.

(From the N. Y. Sun, of Tursday.)

"Since the above was written, we have received intelligence that the Governor of Rhode Island has suddenly called the General Assembly together. They met on Monday and received a message from the Governor requesting an advisory committee, he being unwilling to go farther in such a crisis without advice and direction on the part of the Assembly. A committee was appointed, and the House adjourned to Tuesday. No allusion was made to any mode of compromise, and there are great fears of an outbreak. The volunteer companies of the suffrage party paraded on Saturday night, well armed and drilled, and with a determination to resist any attempt to enforce the late law of the Assembly."

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, same date.)
The news from Rhode Island is rather more beligerent. Gov. King has called an extra session of the Legislature, which body accordingly convened at Providence on Monday last. The following is an abstract of the proceedings of that day, as stated in a slip from the Providence Journal:

Monday, April 25.—The House came to order at a quarter before 2 o'clock, the Siesker in the Chair

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, same date.

The roll was called, and 37 members, just a quorum. answered to their names.

A mess ge was received from the Governor.

Mr. Randolph moved that it be referred to a special committee-(Cirred.) The message of the Governor, after a brief review

of the current events, since the adjournment of the General Assembly, a few weeks since, and of the present state of affairs, suggests the propriety of making a requisition upon the President of the United States for aid, to put down the domestic violence with which the State is threatened, and recommends the appointment of a Board of Counsel to advise and consult with the Executive, and the organization of such a military force as shall be deemed necessary in the present exigency. A gentleman who left Providence on Monday even ing, informs us that the aspect of things was considered

more discouraging than at any previous date.

relations of life.

Rewled, That we sincerely sympathise with Captain Harris's family in the great bereavement which they have sustained in his leath.

Kess'red, That a copy of these resolutions be communicited to Mrs. Harris by the Secretary, and that the Eddiers of the Rich mend Enquirer and Whighe requested to publish them in then respective papers.

By ander the Board.

NATHANIEL THOMPSON, Clerk.

at a very high rate of the sales of the public lands. But they forget to exhibit another table, of the amount which each county would have to pay in the shape of duties upon the goods, which its citizens would have to consume. One tax is certain—but nothing is more uncertain than the quotas of the land fund which would be distributed among them. For example:

Recited from the Land Fund.

Recited from the Land Fund.

The Fund goes into the State

**Ithe General General Convintions, as the preceding the state of Coloned John Overton, in the State of the state of Coloned John Overton, in the State of Coloned John Overton,

RICHMOND MARKETS-April 28, 1842.

Executor's Sale of Valuable and Desirable Fauquier

interest from the first day of January, 1843, at which time possition will be given, the purchaser lawing the privilege of secology in the Fall. Bond, satisfactory security, and a deed of trust, will be required in secure the payments.

The Persons wishing to examine the farm will of it on the executor lives in Warrants.

CP Persons wishing to examine the tarm was the land an ecutor, fiving in Warrenton, who will show them the land an ecutor, fiving in Warrenton, who will show them the land an ecutor, fiving in Warrenton, SAML B. FISHER, its boundaries.

Executor of Samuel Fisher, decensed. SUMMER HATS-SUMMER HATS-I have just received my stock of Paim Leaf, Lephorn and Panama Hats, which I will sell lower than any other house in the trade, for each only.

Sign of Transparent Hat, Shockee hiel, 111-15

GRENADA RU at. - 5 puncheous of very fine improved Grenada Rum, just imported, in Custom-haure Store, entitled to debenture, and for sale by

ROBERT SOUTTER, Js., & Co.

Norfolk, Va., 20th April, 1842.

and Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, the amendment of the gen-

But in Chesterfield, we sweep every thing, as the cess of construction; and every one of them is intended, following Bulletin shows:

we believe, as an experiment to test some improvements that have been devised in the model and construction Orleans.)

is said to be considerably ahead, by the latest accounts. Two or three steamers of the medium class are in pro-

imore American calls the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the defence of the Chesapeake by this

may be had by the waters of the Bay.

gions of the country, as follow:
"In our own State, reports from all directions represent the wheat crop to be almost unprecedented. It is leavning and healthy in every quarter; and unless some hight fails upon the after this. Virginia will have an immense stock of Breadstanfor expendication.

for experiation.

The Wheeling Gazette, of some day last week, says: "We

The flowers are unusually early and brilliant-The

he overlooks the tax on plate, or the increased license on Brokers, lottery offices, &c. But they overlook still more the taxes which these same Whigs have laid at the Extra Session of Congress upon the necessary articles of consumption.

They point to the taxes which are laid upon plate, watches, &c., as the "Fruits of the Rejection of the Land Fund," whilst they remember to lorget the increased from the surprised to see them sink down in the same infa-my, disgrace and run."

The Standard has been misinformed. There is not a great decomposity at Louisa Courthouse, on Menday, the 11th day of April, 1812—

Banks do not dabble at all in cotton, tobacco, or any other charters prohibit. They are Micropon, it was Resolved, wasmander's, That this Board bear their united to time-my of the distinguished aboutly, real, energy and dicitive of the Land duples Congress, will be conveiled to unoses men, the

"The grading of the last link, as the piece of road

House of Representatives .- The House then resolved

Mr. Geggin, contra, denied that Congress had such